The works of Brett Nortje part 113.

To find the rate at which mass becomes energy, you need to take into account all the things about mass becoming energy. they all have different densities due to orbitals making them dense or 'hard' or 'thick.' so, we could say that an orbital or electron in the 'orbital electron cloud' would become energy at a rate of electron bonding, yes?

If electrons bond at a rate of light, as they have a fixed photon with them, then they will travel with the photon to the next point of being. how can a photon move unless it has mass? how can anything move unless it has mass? if it had no mass, then it would be devoid of quarks which give mass and electrons, leptons and mesons that need to feed off mass to keep them stable. this is like electricity, where we find the electricity is actually unstable electrons consuming mass, creating pictures on the television somehow. actually, let's cover that first?

If electricity is sent through wires to the appliance, then it will cause it to become active. this is like a fire; if you throw sparks onto fire lighters - those white things that start fires - then you will find that they will ignite and cause things to go on and off, like binary. this is typical to all electronics, so, if you have an i.t. degree you should be able to fix a television or washing machine too! but, back to the rate at which mass becomes energy;

If we were to want to measure the speed that mass ignites, we need to look to the orbitals holding them together, as, the more they are held together, the slower they will come apart. this is why simply boiling water will lead to steam, and you will need a huge molten thing for gold.

So, if we were to find the rate electrons bond at, we could say they are bonding to other atoms outside the cloud of the material or item or thing. this means that instead of finding rates they melt at, we need to find rates they bond at, as it will simply be bonding to something else, like a monkey in a tree on fire just jumping to another tree. the thing is, we do not see the trees the monkeys are jumping to, as it is like thin air come that - just like hydrogen or oxygen, yes?

So, we need to find the rate that electrons bond at, then find out how the mass is converting into energy. the funny thing is, that it is not converting, it is just releasing electrons! this whole bonding thing goes into the rest of the world and universe outside the thing, and then they will - the electrons - either be focused into some personal man made use, or fizzle away becoming heat or something.

> Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ion#Anions_and_cations**
>
> *Since the electric charge on a proton is equal in magnitude to the charge on an electron, the net electric charge on an ion is equal to the number of protons in the ion minus the number of electrons.*

So, it comes to pass that we have plus protons, minus electrons. this means that each proton has a charge of one third, and each electron has a negative charge of one third. this means, of course, there must be more positive energy from the quarks as then there will not be 'excited.' this will mean that there must be mass to feed this energy, or, it will remain unstable until it satisfies itself on something to stabilize it. this is like wood being burned and becoming charcoal with the charred areas representing the areas that were needed to satisfy the fire.

I want to find out the ratio of potential to kinetic energy. this would surely be for each gram, there should be so much kinetic energy produced, yes?

This ratio should be each unit of weight to a joule of energy, more or less.

> Originally Posted by **google search**
>
> 1. *Fundamental particles of atom are electron, proton and*

> *neutron. Magnitutide of charge: Charge of electron is 1.6022 x 10-19 Coulomb. Mass of electron: Mass of electron is 0.000548597 a.m.u. or **9.1** x **10-31kg.***

So, for each half a kilojoule, there is a thousand electrons.

> Originally Posted by **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Specific_energy**
>
> ***Specific energy** is energy per unit mass. (It is also sometimes called "energy density," though "energy density" more precisely meansenergy per unit volume.) It is used to quantify, for example, stored heat or other thermodynamic properties of substances such asspecific internal energy, specific enthalpy, specific Gibbs free energy, and specific Helmholtz free energy. It may also be used for thekinetic energyor potential energy of a body. Specific energy is an intensive property, whereas energy and mass areextensive properties.*
>
> *The SI unit for specific energy is the joule per kilogram (J/kg). Other units still in use in some contexts are thekilocalorie per gram (Cal/g or kcal/g), mostly in food-related topics, watt hours per kilogram in the field of batteries, and the Imperial unitBTU per pound (BTU/lb), in some engineering and applied technical fields.[1]The gray and sievert are specialized measures for specific energy absorbed by body tissues in the form ofradiation. The following table shows the factors for converting to J/kg:*

> Originally Posted by **google search**
>
> 1. *Compared to the protons and neutrons they have practically no mass and so contribute essentially nothing to the mass of the atom. An electron actually weighs about **0.00054**amu. This is so much less than the mass of a proton or a neutron that the mass of the electrons is ignored in determining the mass of an atom.*

I am not sure how it works in the first world with privatization, but, in my country there is a unity between state and infrastructure. this means that the state will pay for and manage the infrastructure, of course. this needs work to hold true in many areas for pot holes, crumbling bridges and other problems on the road.

So, if we were to observe that it takes man power to fix this, then we need to think of an incentive for the men to do it, as well as materials. i suggest we take prisoners out of the jails and make them do it, or we could simply get university students that are into 'building' or engineering or something to do it for a project, and supply the university with the things they cannot buy in exchange for them supplying the materials.

Then there is the problem of filthy plumbing! this could be done by the technical colleges that offer plumbing as a course, yes? same for wiring.

But, what about Hosting the universities in parliament? the students could be used to do menial jobs for the state and then get paid like a slave's wages - they are desperate for money, yes? this could be like accounting or even making special programs for their computers that are not able to be carried over for other computer systems?

To make quick cash, and do it quickly, as everyone dreams of doing, you need to spot good deals. if a deal is too good, it should be because the business is folding or something, but will still have assets to liquidate. this means that like with my dad's old company takata, which is in the news now for a massive recall, they would be going down in value, yes? this is great! get them as low down as you can, and then sell the assets! it is like buying a black bag full of groceries for the price of a bank bag full of peppermints.

Or, maybe that is not shrewd enough? i have not made progress yet, in this post, of course.

Now, if we were to create a new company, we will own all the shares in it. all you got to do is publicly advertise the company, and make it 'sound' big, and make sure your name is not associated with it, then you can sell it for more than it is worth, making you better off. but, this could be illegal, so;

If you were to actually put some effort in, all you need is a new product. your best choice is to go to the warehouses with a few friends that have trucks. then, they will have to haul a lot of stuff at a deal. then, you paint your house, and put all the stuff in the living room. your neighbors will see it, and word will spread through the suburbs you live in, of course. then, the whole community will come for this great deal, and you sell your house with the stuff in it - all houses are worth more as businesses than they are as houses, yes?

Alternatively, you could use an old caravan! businesses on wheels are not good for investors, but they are good for people selling things like paint, yes?